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Conference

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

4 v.

14 CR 68 (KBF)

5 ROSS WILLIAM ULBRICHT,

6 Defendant.

7 -----x

8 New York, N.Y.
9 October 17, 2014
11:00 a.m.

10 Before:

11 HON. KATHERINE B. FORREST,

12 District Judge

13
14 APPEARANCES

15 PREET BHARARA

United States Attorney for the
Southern District of New York

16 SERRIN TURNER

17 TIMOTHY HOWARD

Assistant United States Attorney

18 JOSHUA DRATEL

19 Attorney for Defendant Ulbricht

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1 THE COURT: Good morning, everyone. Please, be
2 seated.

3 (Case called)

4 MR. TURNER: Good morning, Serrin Turner, for the
5 government. With me at counsel table is AUSA Tim Howard, agent
6 Gary Alford and paralegals Nicholas Evert and Molly Rosen, from
7 my office.

8 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everyone.

9 MR. DRATEL: Joshua Dratel, with Lindsay Lewis and
10 Joshua Horowitz, for Mr. Ulbricht.

11 THE COURT: Good morning, all of you.

12 We're here for a conference. And as you folks know, I
13 had issued the order, I guess last week and got responses about
14 the schedule in this matter. I am hesitant, as you folks know
15 I was hesitant to move the trial but have done so to January 5
16 to ensure that with the defense case we don't run into or
17 potential defense case we don't run into holidays and have the
18 jurors feel like they want to rush things. They really need to
19 be able to consider things as long as they need to consider
20 things. And the number of counts is sufficiently large and the
21 conduct complicated that I want them to have really enough time
22 to fully deliberate. So that was my thinking. Originally I
23 think we had thought that it would fit within the timeframe but
24 now I think not only would we run into Christmas but we'd also
25 run into New Years. So I didn't see any good way of doing it

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1 otherwise.

2 I'd sent you folks a proposed schedule because I would
3 like to start on January 5 as opposed to the week after that.
4 So the schedule I have proposed but I want to talk to you folks
5 about it, would have the questionnaires being filled out in one
6 to two groups at the clerk's office discretion depending upon
7 how many folks they can call up during those time periods.
8 That would also then give you folks a little bit more time to
9 go through them and we would proceed at pace. I've laid out
10 the other interim dates.

11 So my main agenda for today is to talk about the
12 schedule and then the upcoming additional sort of pieces that
13 are going to be arising and you folks can add in whatever else
14 you would like.

15 Mr. Turner, how does the government feel about this
16 schedule?

17 MR. TURNER: The government has conferred with defense
18 counsel, your Honor, and we're both fine with the schedule.
19 The only other date I thought of is the date for production of
20 3500 material. And as to that, the parties are agreed that the
21 government will endeavor to produce all 3500 material of any
22 non cooperating witnesses by December 29 and any 3500 material
23 for any cooperating witnesses by the Friday before trial,
24 January 2.

25 THE COURT: All right.

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1 MR. DRATEL: Your Honor, just with respect to the
2 schedule and Mr. Turner's correct, I guess it would be our hope
3 that we could have as many jurors as possible fill out
4 questionnaires on the 22nd simply because of the number of
5 people that won't be available to do questionnaires in that
6 week between Christmas and New Years. It may be a much smaller
7 number.

8 THE COURT: My first hope is that we can do all of it
9 then. Really, the second week is in case we for whatever
10 reason have a lot of cancellations and things do happen. As we
11 all know, I think questionnaires end up having the effect of
12 having the jurors be starting their service at an earlier point
13 in time and they're effectively on call. So you don't want to
14 make it too early because then you run into that ongoing issue
15 for the jurors.

16 Now let me raise with you folks and get your
17 thoughts --

18 Before that, Mr. Dratel, are you otherwise OK with the
19 schedule?

20 MR. DRATEL: Yes. One thing about the 3500 which is
21 the cooperator's 3500, I understand from the government that
22 any cooperator will not be the first witnesses so that getting
23 into the Friday before trial gives us sufficient time.

24 MR. TURNER: That's correct, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

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1 All right. Now, in terms of the questionnaires one
2 additional just logistical point I think that would make sense
3 is to have us proceed in a manner that I've proceeded with
4 the -- another trial which is that we'll have a key of juror
5 names. But the juror names will not be on the questionnaires.
6 There'll just be juror numbers. And that will allow us more
7 easily to sort the Excel spreadsheet because what we'll have
8 are the juror numbers. So on the far left hand column as you
9 can see from the model, the exemplar that you folks have put
10 together there will be a juror number, one through whatever the
11 number is, 200. And they'll be then easily sorted by juror
12 number You folks will have the key that will associate a juror
13 name with a juror number but it wouldn't otherwise be something
14 that we would have to have on the questionnaire or on the Excel
15 spreadsheet.

16 Does that make sense and is that acceptable to you
17 folks?

18 MR. TURNER: Yes, your Honor.

19 MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor.

20 THE COURT: Another issue in terms of the use which I
21 am going to make of the questionnaires from my perspective. I
22 just want to make sure that we're all aware of it. I did lay
23 it out in a prior order on the questionnaires but I do want to
24 surface any concerns that folks may have, is that the way that
25 I use these questionnaires first is when they come in and you

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1 folks have joint proposed strikes, those folks I will look over
2 but I've not yet kept somebody whom both parties think should
3 be jointly struck. That individual would be struck probably
4 for whatever reason but let's just say hardship would be an
5 example, for whatever reason they could not sit for the length
6 of trial that we're anticipating. So those folks would get
7 struck. They would then be removed and called and told that
8 they need not even come in. Although it may turn out that
9 given the way the timing works and the courthouse is scheduled,
10 they may have to show up on the fifth but be sent home right
11 away.

12 Then there are other groups. There's a group of what
13 I would call Wave One and Wave Two. This is what I've laid out
14 and potentially even additional strikes on my part. And they
15 come in the following variations:

16 Let's assume that one or the other of you has proposed
17 a strike and the other hasn't agreed. I will look at each
18 those. And that's why I have you when you submit your letter,
19 list for me who you've proposed and the other side has not
20 agreed to. I may agree that it is a good cause strike that
21 eliminates the need to have this individual appear. I treat
22 those individuals as I do those which you folks have jointly
23 agreed to, meaning that there's been a proposal for a cause
24 strike. You both have both agreed on that and I agree with
25 you. Here, one of you is not agreeing with the Court and one

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1 party but I treat it the same way. So those folks are treated
2 as gone.

3 Then there's the other group which is folks who may
4 have a variety of answers to a variety of questions which are
5 not a basis for a cause, strike and anybody's initial
6 impression at least in terms of reading the written
7 questionnaires or not that anybody believes but at least there
8 isn't sufficient agreement on that fact. Those folks I will
9 separate into two piles. The Wave One folks are the people who
10 will be called into the courtroom first. They are the people
11 who have essentially nothing of any note that leaps to mind on
12 the questionnaires.

13 So for instance, they haven't heard of Silk Road.
14 They haven't read anything about Mr. Ulbricht. Now, the fact
15 that they have doesn't mean that there's a cause strike but it
16 may put, it may or may not depending on if they've put other
17 information in their questionnaire. But a person who has
18 answered yes, I know about Silk Road; yes, I read about
19 Mr. Ulbricht, either one of those, frankly, would put them into
20 what I would think of as Wave Two.

21 Wave One and Wave Two sit downstairs on Monday
22 January 5. Wave One comes upstairs first. They have random
23 numbers and they're sitting here randomly and they're then
24 called into the box randomly. So all other aspects are random
25 and we proceed at pace. This allows us in my view to get the

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1 folks who are most likely to not have particular issues but it
2 leaves, frankly, all of the rest as well who will take more
3 time, for whatever reason, to go through.

4 That is my method of proceeding. I believe that it
5 allows to us get a fair and unbiased jury in a relatively
6 efficient way. Does anyone have any concerns with that manner
7 of proceeding?

8 Mr. Dratel, you've actually proceeded that way before
9 me in the past.

10 MR. DRATEL: Yes. I am familiar with it, your Honor.
11 And is certainly has a lot of merit. The only thing different
12 in this case than the previous case is that I would hope that
13 Wave One would be a little more lenient in terms of what's
14 included because this is not -- in least this is my
15 anticipation. I could be wrong because we don't know what the
16 questionnaire is going to look like --

17 THE COURT: The questionnaire, I don't intend that
18 much to change it.

19 MR. DRATEL: -- in terms of the answers, we don't
20 know. So just from experience in the other of types cases
21 we're talking about, what I anticipate is that the answers that
22 are potential disqualifiers would be less categorical than
23 other cases. So I don't know if Wave One would be easier to
24 get into Wave One than it was in some of the other cases
25 because the other cases, we are looking at very sort of hard

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1 core emotional issues that were very easy to spot for people
2 that would put them in Wave Two.

3 THE COURT: Let me tell about some of the types of
4 questions I think would not result in somebody going into Wave
5 Two. I use the Internet everyday. I use the Internet every
6 hour of everyday, you know high frequency Internet use.

7 I can't recall if we've got computer programming. Let
8 me look in questionnaire.

9 (Pause)

10 THE COURT: Yeah. I use the Internet for both
11 personal and business. None of those I think tell me really
12 much of anything that would cause me concern. And I think of
13 those as they may walk down the street on a regular basis as
14 well. I mean, it's just life now involves these kinds of
15 things. They use it for particular purposes, reading,
16 streaming, news, music, purchasing things. This does not
17 bother me, none of that, shopping, that to me is not something
18 that would automatically cause somebody to raise any kind of
19 eyebrow.

20 Have you ever purchased anything on the Internet?
21 That's a separate question. That to me because it is not
22 something which given in the amount of commerce in 2014 would
23 cause a particular Wave One/Wave Two bifurcation, it may elicit
24 additional questioning but that will be to be determined.
25 However, things such as do you know, are you aware of this

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1 case? I would put them in Wave Two. Silk Road, do you know of
2 Silk Road? I would put them into Wave Two. It does not mean
3 they are not coming into this room to be selected. It just
4 means that we can only fill the room up with 75 people. We are
5 going to have more than 75 people. I've got to draw the line
6 some place. And the best place, the most efficient way to do
7 it is to pick those that are going to have the least amount of
8 time spent trying to figure out whether or not they've got
9 bias. So that's sort of my thinking. Everything that's sort
10 of generalized is unlikely but those which are specific to this
11 case is more likely.

12 MR. DRATEL: Just to articulate my concern with
13 respect to that is that I wouldn't want to eliminate since this
14 case has received a concern amount of publicity of traditional
15 media and internet media, I guess I wouldn't want to just
16 eliminate everyone whose heard about it because that might also
17 eliminate people whose backgrounds include other things that
18 might make them good jurors.

19 THE COURT: And I do appreciate that. That's why they
20 are not going to be eliminated. The question is whether or
21 not -- if Wave One and Wave Two are going to help us at all,
22 after we're done with cause, at least the cause that leaps off
23 the page at us, the efficiency I think is best garnered here.
24 But if we've got four people who say they know about the case
25 maybe this is not such a big deal. If we've got a hundred

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1 people it may become more pertinent to whether or not we should
2 just forget about drawing the line.

3 So why don't we see how the questionnaires come out?
4 You've heard my views. Unless you folks make an application to
5 change my views after you've seen the questionnaires I am just
6 going to proceed as I've indicated. Again, we may well whip
7 through the first 75 and be into Wave Two immediately and Wave
8 Two will just be wave Two. They'll be random.

9 MR. DRATEL: I agree its premature at this point.

10 THE COURT: Does the government have any concerns with
11 the process?

12 MR. TURNER: No concerns with that process, your
13 Honor. The only thought that jumps to my mind is given that
14 the jurors are going to have two weeks before the trial, that's
15 a lot of time when they might then look up information about
16 the case. So your Honor may have addressed this about the jury
17 questionnaire already. I apologize. I can't remember. But I
18 think it might be a good idea to have some sort of admonishment
19 in there that during those two weeks they should not look up
20 any information about the trial or the Internet or the media.

21 THE COURT: Yes. And Mr. Dratel is agreeing, so I
22 will insure that our instructions in that regard are clear and
23 the voir dire process that occurs here covers that. In other
24 cases it has turned out that people who have filled out what
25 they wouldn't know anything about the defendant got into a Wave

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1 One type of situation and they do. Once they're sitting there
2 and they're really focused, they do. So it's not fail proof.
3 So we still go through some of the voir dire anyway to the
4 extent we have to.

5 MR. DRATEL: One question, your Honor, about how many
6 alternates, does the Court have any idea --

7 THE COURT: At this point my view is that we would
8 have either three or four alternates. I think that three
9 alternates ought to be sufficient but if you folks have a view,
10 let me know. I've never gotten through -- I've gotten through
11 two alternates but I've never gotten through three alternates,
12 so I think three should do it.

13 MR. DRATEL: For a trial of this length I think that's
14 sufficient.

15 MR. TURNER: I agree.

16 THE COURT: All right. So, we'll do three alternates
17 and then obviously helps give you a sense of the strikes in
18 terms of the peremptories that you'll have. As you folks know,
19 so you can start planning because we'll meet again before the
20 final pretrial, so you want to be thinking about this. But the
21 way that I'll do the jury selection is whoever is in our
22 audience in Wave One, we'll call the first 12 names. They'll
23 be sitting in the jury box. Then we'll call three as
24 alternates. The voir dire will occur as to those 15. The
25 others who will be sitting out there will have pencils to be

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1 writing if they've got "yes" answers to questions on the back
2 of their sheet. They will have a sheet paper. If one person
3 come out of here, we pop in another person. We get through the
4 whole voir dire for cause. We have people stand up and read 30
5 seconds about themselves or answers some questions. That's
6 really for you to have an opportunity to hear them speak.
7 Sometimes we're able to determine if there are issues we hadn't
8 otherwise understood existed until people stood up and spoke.
9 English can sometimes be an issue that becomes clearer when we
10 hear from a juror. After that we'll go into the peremptories.
11 So the peremptories are different from some judges in terms of
12 you folks.

13 Mr. Howard, you've tried a case in front of me.

14 MR. HOWARD: No, I have not. We came close to trial,
15 so you did explain the process.

16 THE COURT: All right. So the way I do it is you've
17 got the 12 and you've got the three and the peremptories are
18 against that 12 first, right, the ten and six, ten for the
19 defendant, six for the government. Use it or lose it rounds.
20 So for the defense it's two, two, two, two one, one for a total
21 of ten and for the government it's one each round for a total
22 of six. And that's the just the rules allowing ten to the
23 defendants and six to the government. But I do them
24 simultaneous and blind. So it means that if you both strike
25 juror number two so be it, you don't get an extra strike. We

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1 don't allocate that person to one and not the other.

2 I have you, if not, if all of you waive, if both of
3 you waive then we go on to the next round but that round is
4 done. So we do the group of 12 first and then we do a separate
5 set of strikes against the three alternates, all right? And
6 those are, it'll be one or two rounds. And again it's use it
7 or lose it and then that's it. So of course strategically as
8 you get towards the end of the use it or lose it round whoever
9 fills in can end up filling in at the end, somebody you would
10 dearly love to have struck as peremptory and that's life as you
11 folks well appreciate.

12 I also ask you folks to hand over a Post-It each round
13 whether or not you're striking someone so that the jury does
14 not know that somebody is waiving and that allows the jury to
15 have no idea as to how many strikes each side gets, who's
16 striking whom and you can strike against the entire 12 the
17 entire time. You can just sit there and strike number one each
18 time. You can strike against the whole 12 each time.

19 All right. So those are the matters that he wanted to
20 make sure we had some clarity on. As a result of that process
21 I would expect that we would be at opening statements certainly
22 on the first day likely after lunch. That would be the most
23 likely time and I would hope directly after lunch but it
24 depends. And so we'll talk at the final pretrial about how
25 long you think they're going to be but I don't have any view as

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1 to how long they should not be.

2 You folks understand juries and you'll understand how
3 long tactically as well as substantively you think it would
4 make sense to have them be but I won't cut you off or set a
5 timeframe. I will ask you about timing repeatedly on all sorts
6 of issues simply for planning purposes, not to unduly truncate
7 you unless I think that we are just going around in circles,
8 but my timing questions are really just to make sure we're
9 doing things efficiently but also that I understand and you
10 understand what's coming up next.

11 What do you folks have to raise with me?

12 MR. TURNER: Should the government be prepare to call
13 its first witness as well on the first day, your Honor?

14 THE COURT: Yes, you should. Now, it may turn out at
15 the final pretrial that you folks both are going to do two hour
16 openings, in which case we are not going to get to the first
17 witness and then we'll stand down. But if you are going to do
18 45 minutes to one hour openings and if we start at two you
19 could have the first witness at say about four.

20 And my breaks just so that you folks know because it
21 would be relevant that first day, my normal breaks are jury
22 starts at 9:30 in the morning and we start at nine,
23 housekeeping. Jury comes in at 9:30. We'll take a break at
24 about 11. Now, if there is an easy way to break before then or
25 a more logical way or just after then, we'll see. Certainly,

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1 if the jury raises their hand and makes eye contact with Joe
2 and needs a breaks, we'll end up taking a more frequent set of
3 breaks. Then we'll have lunch at 12:45. We'll break from
4 12:45 till two. The first thing we do at every break is I ask
5 you if you have anything that you want to raise. That's your
6 opportunity to make a record or ask questions or to surface as
7 I call it surprises. I don't like surprises and you don't
8 particularly like surprises either. So this helps head off at
9 the pass having us be surprised in front of the jury. If it
10 was a bench trial I don't really care about surprises but not
11 in front of the jury.

12 So the first thing I'll do at 12:5 is ask you folks if
13 you have anything you want to raise, I typically have things in
14 here from one to two. I'll do a calendar between one and two
15 for myself and so you'll just need to have two spots open
16 usually on my right, your left so that we don't have to have
17 things on your left on your right disrupted. And then in the
18 afternoon after lunch I typically take a break around 3:15 to
19 3:30. The breaks I always say ten minutes or seven to eight
20 minute because there'll be 15 jurors it's going to take them a
21 little bit of time. So if we have a cigarette smoker it always
22 takes them a little longer. So it take a little bit of time
23 but normally we're able to get back within say 12 minutes. So
24 if I say ten it's usually about 12. Then we don't take any
25 other breaks apart from that.

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1 I do allow the jury to have coffee, tea or any
2 beverage they want and also you folks and all the entire
3 audience. I don't really care in my courtroom if you have
4 drinks or in the courtroom, so long as you fess up if you spill
5 because we can't replace carpet frequently. So I'd rather we
6 clean it up and we'll give you paper towels to do that or we'll
7 do it just to save the carpet. But I do allow the jury to have
8 coffee and drinks and I tell them this the first day because
9 I'll be drinking coffee. And I think I am the goose. They're
10 not the gander. In any event, sometimes it requires a few more
11 breaks as life would have it. So I think that's the process in
12 terms of how breaks happen and how timing is taken up

13 MR. TURNER: How long do we go each day?

14 THE COURT: We go till five o'clock and I will have
15 you call witnesses until they'll we're done until the day is
16 complete. So if you are at 4:45 I'll have you call somebody
17 else. If you are at 4:50 I probably wouldn't unless we've
18 talked about beforehand and we know about it.

19 Now, I also don't have particular rules about people
20 being called out of order or interrupted for scheduling if
21 somebody's flying in and they can only, they want to have a
22 flight that afternoon, they testified at nine a.m. or that
23 would really help them, you folks try to work that out folks
24 first. If you folks are in agreement on that I'm very unlikely
25 to disagree with that.

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1 Does that all make sense?

2 MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: And demonstratives, I assume we are going
4 to cover this again at the final pretrial. You folks would
5 expect to share and share with sufficient time so that we're
6 not sharing it when the jury is supposed to be walking out in
7 case there are objections so that we can raise those at the
8 nine o'clock housekeeping. If somebody says you've got all
9 this inflammatory stuff up here, we should surface that.
10 Everyday I'll ask to you to surface whatever you think might be
11 coming up that could be what I'll call surprise. And you folks
12 know what surprising is. If you think it's going to be
13 surprising I can assure you I want to know about it.

14 What else do we need to cover?

15 MR. TURNER: One matter in terms of, it'll be an
16 exhibit heavy trial and some of the exhibits will consist of
17 chats and messages and that sort of thing. We planned just to
18 read those in to have, if it's an exchange involves two parties
19 to have the attorney read one side and the paralegal or someone
20 else read the other side we wanted to make sure that was OK
21 with the Court.

22 THE COURT: I would handle this in the same way that I
23 handle if people are going to read a transcript or something
24 where there's no audio. There is no voice inflection because
25 we don't know what the voice inflection was and so this is not

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1 their moment for dramatic arts. They should just read it. It
2 helps break it up to have two people read it. It makes it sort
3 of interesting but there shouldn't be traumatic inflection.
4 That make sense?

5 MR. TURNER: Yes. We won't hire any actors.

6 THE COURT: But sometimes people just can't help
7 themselves. What do you mean? As opposed to, what do you
8 mean?

9 All right. What else do we have that you folks would
10 like to raise today?

11 We have to got one pending motion, Mr. Dratel, that I
12 am aware of that's on but that decision will be coming out next
13 week and I don't believe I have any other pending motions
14 currently before me.

15 MR. DRATEL: I don't believe so, your Honor, but I
16 want to make sure the government's taken care of.

17 THE COURT: Mr. Turner?

18 MR. TURNER: Nothing further.

19 THE COURT: Mr. Dratel.

20 MR. DRATEL: One issue with respect to the discovery
21 review there's a rotating personnel issue at MDC. There's a
22 new person in the visiting room. We wanted to call legal
23 because of some issues with respect to -- on a regular basis
24 for a sufficient portion of the day, we were going to call the
25 legal department there and just make sure that the new person

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1 is fully apprised of the prior orders and everything. So I
2 would just ask that we could use the Court's name to say the
3 Court has issued --

4 THE COURT: The Court order on Mr. Ulbricht's access
5 is public.

6 MR. DRATEL: OK.

7 THE COURT: It's been filed I believe on ECF.

8 Joe, am I right?

9 COURTROOM DEPUTY: I will check.

10 THE COURT: This is the -- there was a letter I
11 believe from the MDC referencing the kinds of accommodations
12 that there were making in the timeframe. Then there was the
13 court order on top of that that indicated if there was going to
14 be a change to that schedule, they should notify the Court.
15 Those are both public.

16 COURTROOM DEPUTY: Yes.

17 THE COURT: June 27, 2014. So just e-mail it to them.

18 MR. DRATEL: Yes, we can preference that and that will
19 work.

20 THE COURT: There was their own letter to me which was
21 on top of that. There was also their letter to me that set out
22 the schedule and mine was to follow that.

23 MR. DRATEL: Great. Thank you.

24 THE COURT: All right. So what else should we grapple
25 with today? And do you folks feel there's any need to get

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1 together before the final pretrial? Or just, I think we can
2 let you folks do your thing and let me know.

3 MR. TURNER: I agree, your Honor.

4 MR. DRATEL: Yes, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: OK. We've got the final pretrial. I will
6 then sign this scheduling order. It'll go up and we'll
7 actually add the 3500 non cooperating witnesses and the other
8 item, the other 3500 material. I'll sign this and this will be
9 our procedure. And our final pretrial then is Wednesday,
10 December 17 at two. If I think based upon the in limine
11 motions -- let me talk about that also -- that I need more time
12 I will -- try to keep the morning of the 18th clear if you can
13 just so in case we have to sort of come back the next morning.

14 Now, on in limines, I think this makes sense -- if
15 you've got a strong objection to it, let me know -- but I asked
16 to have one memorandum that contains any in limine motions that
17 is you folks have numbered. And then the response or the
18 opposition which comes in a week later, numbered similarly and
19 you each do that. So if you are moving and you've gotten
20 things that you want the Court to address you've got motions in
21 limine number one, references to murder-for-hire; motion in
22 limine number two, the government's expert shouldn't be able,
23 whatever the topic is; motion in limine number three; then the
24 opposition comes in and it matches.

25 The reason for that is sometimes I find that counsel

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1 will just number one, the worst of all possible worlds is when
2 they give me ten different in limine motions. All of which
3 have a separate sort of statement of fact. But then in
4 addition to that they skip all over the place and I am trying
5 to find the response to argument number four and it's easier if
6 it's numbered, frankly. So if you folks could do that.

7 MR. DRATEL: Yes.

8 THE COURT: And you all know how to since we're not
9 going to meet again, how to do your objections in the Excel
10 format.

11 MR. DRATEL: For the exhibits, your Honor?

12 THE COURT: Yes.

13 MR. DRATEL: Yes, the previous experience as
14 instructed in other words is not to just cite a rule.

15 THE COURT: Right. Don't just cite every rule for
16 hearsay. Why I object, 401, 402, 403 all the 800s. That does
17 happen and that's hard. So try to pick a rule and try to pick
18 a few words.

19 MR. DRATEL: Something that is sort of like a speaking
20 objection, so to speak.

21 THE COURT: Correct. So enough so that I can give you
22 a sense as to whether or not I am likely to think that there's
23 any legs to the objections. But all objections, as you know,
24 need to be reiterated at trial to be preserved for the trial
25 record except for those that there's a determination that I've

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Conference

1 made where I've said don't ever raise this again. But
2 otherwise in limine motions is based upon the Court's view as
3 to the likely proof at trial. Proof can change, expectations,
4 things happen. So they can be revisited.

5 All right. Anything else?

6 MR. TURNER: No, your Honor. Thank you.

7 MR. DRATEL: No, your Honor. Thank you.

8 THE COURT: We're adjourned. Thank you.

9 (Adjourned)

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